



Newark Sunday News **MAGAZINE**

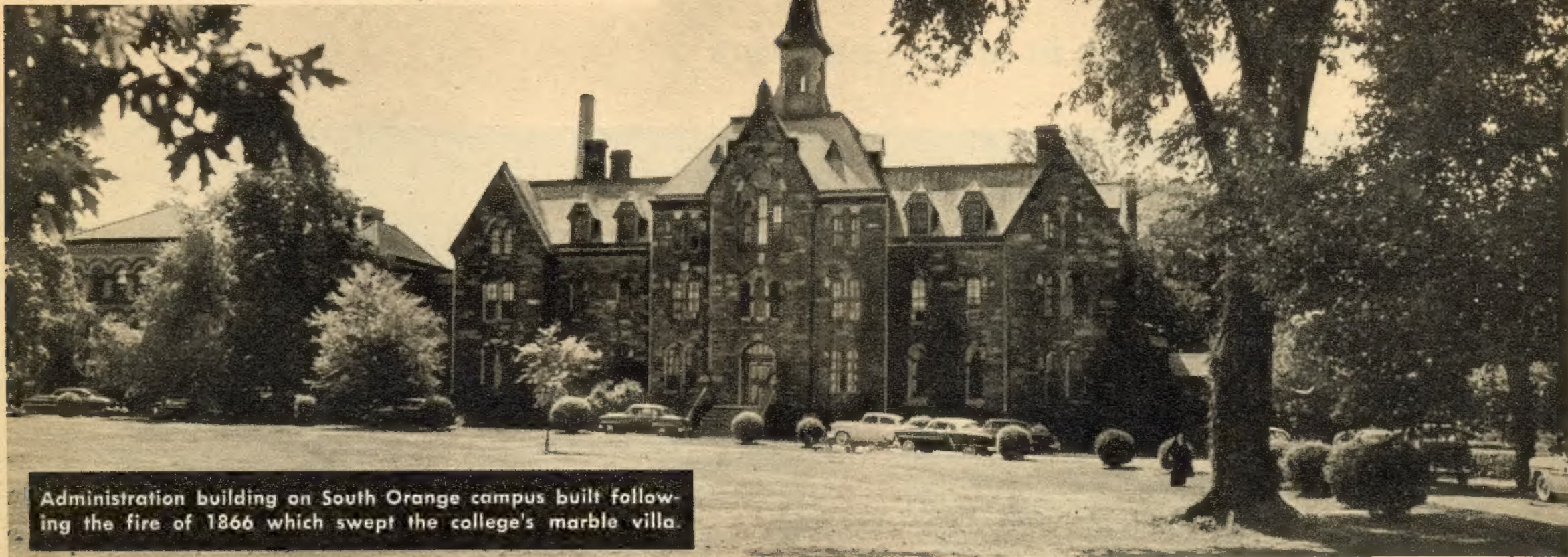
Section V

March 4, 1956

SETON HALL CAMPUS
AT SOUTH ORANGE—
UNIVERSITY'S 'HEART'

... See Page 6

NEW JERSEY COLLEGES:



Administration building on South Orange campus built following the fire of 1866 which swept the college's marble villa.

By JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM

ONE full century of life is fitting enough excuse for Seton Hall University to bask long in the warmth of the Centennial sun, yet in the midst of all the hundred-year brightness there comes a persistent awareness that it isn't High Noon at all for Seton Hall—but rather early morn of a brand new day.

Old Setonia has just begun to live. It didn't even get the name University until its 95th year, didn't start law studies until its 96th year, and now in its 100th year is about to open a College of Medicine and Dentistry. Branches in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson are expanding. An eight-million-dollar building program was recently completed at South Orange.

Thus Seton Hall's sun may seem at a peak, with 8,100 students enrolled in the broad range of studies. Still, consider the exciting prospect of a new Seton Hall medical college. Consider the fact that Msgr. John Laurence McNulty, president of Seton Hall, quietly and confidently talks of 16,000 students in the near tomorrow. Consider new buildings at South Orange and new courses being discussed. Is it then High Noon or has the Seton Hall sun just started up?

THIS is not to minimize the century now closing; no sun rises with any one moment independent of all others. Nevertheless, it has been less than 20

years since the decision was reached that Seton Hall College must bestir from its long quiet peacefulness to fulfill broader responsibilities. The Depression slowed the advance, World War II all but stopped it, and the strenuous post-war adjustments tended to obscure—or at least roil—the objective.

The way to enlarged opportunity and responsibility now appears really clear for the first time. Ask Msgr. McNulty how Seton Hall can possibly handle a doubled enrollment in, say five years, or 10 years at the most. Most college presidents hedge on a question of that directness, but simply and convincingly Msgr. McNulty replies:

"We'll open our University Colleges (the urban branches in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson) day and night instead of just evenings. Then, we're only at about 60 per cent of capacity at South Orange; after all, we educated more than 4,000 GI students a year after the war and we hadn't even planned our new buildings then."

Already Seton Hall is one of the largest Catholic universities in the country and it is unique among Catholic schools because it is of no religious order. Founded in 1856 by secular priests, and nurtured through the years by the same hands, Seton Hall today is the only diocesan university in the United States. Despite its present size, the university is paying fitting homage this year to its cherished past. In a sense, there is no better way to stand in awe of Old Setonia's modern stature than to go all the way back to Sept. 1, 1856.

THAT would be the day when "five selected gentlemen from the vicinity of New York" (including three from Madison) knocked at the door of what had been Madame Chegarry's Academy for Young Ladies, set beneath the willows on 48 beautiful acres near Madison—where, the founders said,

This is the 16th of a series of articles which not only describe New Jersey's colleges and universities, but tell the story of the growth and traditions of individual colleges within the state, picture their roles in modern education and explain how they plan to meet what has been called "an impending tide of students."

Next Sunday: Douglass College.

'THE HALL'S' FIRST CENTURY

South Orange Campus Expansion, Coupled With Formation of Urban Branches and the First Medical College in New Jersey, Finds Seton Hall University Prepared to Serve Needs of a Second 100 Years

the air is pure." That simple setting in 1856 was Seton Hall.

James Roosevelt Bayley, first Bishop of Newark and founder of Seton Hall, saw ample reason for joy despite the initial low enrollment and still lower bank balance. Born a Protestant, Bishop Bayley first desired a naval career, then studied for medicine and wound up being ordained an Episcopal minister in 1840. He pondered more, went to Rome to be "disabused" of Catholicity, and came home to be ordained a priest in 1844.

So, there almost had been no Bishop Bayley in the Catholic Church, and if there had been no Bishop Bayley, there quite possibly would have been no Seton Hall. Bishop Bayley believed fervently in Catholic education and he pushed for such education on all age levels after being appointed in 1853 as Bishop of the newly-created Diocese of Newark.

The bishop chose Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, originally sent to Madison as a parish priest because of his "frail constitution," to be Seton Hall's first

COVER PHOTO

Campus airview with old Bayley Hall and L-shaped "B" at left of new quadrangle including (clockwise) science building, dormitory, library. Beyond gym, (foreground) are (from right) Duffy and Mooney Halls, administration and chapel. South Orange Ave. runs diagonally to "village" (upper left) of South Orange.





Science building amphitheatre at South Orange is well filled for lecture. RIGHT: Clinical building



which will house Seton Hall's college of medicine and dentistry at the Medical Center in Jersey City.

president. Bishop Bayley knew a good man: Father McQuaid could do the work "ordinarily done by three priests." Seton Hall's founder wrote in 1859: "It is more difficult to find a good college president than a good anything else." Father McQuaid gave him no cause for complaint.

ALTHOUGH 44 students enrolled for 1857, Madison proved much too far out in the country. Bishop Bayley and Father McQuaid in the spring of 1860 bought 60 farm land acres in South Orange for \$35,000—including a large white marble villa, "set off by superb grounds and willow trees." The fathers proved able businessmen: The villa alone had cost \$40,000 to build, and when Seton Hall moved to South Orange Bishop Bayley sold the old Madison property to the Sisters of Charity for \$25,000.

Let it be pointed out, incidentally, that the College of St. Elizabeth (established in 1899 by the Sisters of Charity) now flourishes on the Old Setonia grounds. There is another close kinship, since Seton Hall is named for Bishop Bayley's aunt, Elizabeth Bayley Seton, commonly called the foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States.

Seton Hall granted its first A.B. degree in 1862 to Louis Edward Frith. Looking back on the rigorous undergraduate days of Mr. Frith, it's a wonder anyone lasted long enough to graduate. The academic year comprised two semesters, of five months each, with 10 days at Christmas the only real holiday in the year. Each day began with the ringing of a 4 a.m. bell—meant for students and faculty alike. On Frith's graduation day someone rang the 4 a.m. bell at 2 a.m. and President McQuaid threatened for a time to call off the graduation exercises in retaliation. He relented in time to permit the awarding of Frith's degree in a steady downpour of rain. Fire swept the marble villa in 1866.

Bishop Bayley hurried out to South Orange after the blaze and when he saw Father McQuaid's stricken face, the bishop asked: "Did they save my aunt's (Mother Seton's) blue chair?" The president nodded affirmatively and Bishop Bayley answered: "Good! It would have been impossible to replace that armchair, but we can always rebuild!"

President McQuaid decided to rebuild bigger and better, but he knew his dream building wouldn't be approved. Accordingly, he asked the architect to eliminate the two wings in the first drawing. "Much too narrow a building for such a height," said the bishop. Agreed, said the president, and he had the architect restore the wings on the drawing. The result of this slight subterfuge was the three-story Gothic brownstone building which today is Seton Hall's administration building.

Father McQuaid left to become Bishop of Rochester in 1868, looking fondly back on a dozen years of Seton Hall. In his dozen years "The Hall" had welcomed 531 students from 17 states and 12 foreign countries—with the then wild western state of Missouri alone having 35 alumni.

Setonia continued to struggle, nevertheless, and in the 1870s Bishop Bayley feared the little college might have to shut down. Only the personal generosity of the Corrigan brothers—Father Michael A. (president, 1868-1878) and Father James H. (president, 1878-1888)—kept Seton Hall from an economic collapse.

THE Corrigan brothers contributed far more than money, of course, being the first at Seton Hall to stress the importance of extra-curricula activities. The Science Society and the Glee Club started during Father Michael's regime. Father James organized the Alumni Association in 1879 and encouraged the young group in 1882 to raise \$15,000 for Alumni Hall, a com-

bined gymnasium and recreation center. He encouraged Seton Hall's first organized athletic teams—the Alerts of football and baseball fame. Father James also rebuilt the college building after another disastrous fire in 1886.

On rolled the years. Down from Rochester to speak at the Golden Anniversary commencement came Bishop McQuaid, 50 years older than the "frail young man" he had been in Madison in 1856. Seton Hall by 1906 had sheltered more than 4,000 students in its 50 years and had awarded more than 400 degrees. The college had grown in a half century but no one presumed to use the adjective "spectacular" in front of growth.

Msgr. James J. Mooney steered the little college through a period of mod-

erate transition from 1907 to 1922, the longest term of any Seton Hall president. That perennial bugaboo, fire, swept the old college classroom and dormitory building in 1909, and on the ruins President Mooney built an auditorium where student shows and athletic contests were held from 1910 until a new auditorium-gymnasium was ready in 1940.

The liberal arts traditions slowly altered, particularly after science emphasis started in about 1910. Still, Seton Hall did nothing impetuously; students in 1922 still took Thursday walks with a prefect, still obtained their spending money from the treasurer and still fidgeted uncomfortably while President Mooney read aloud the marks every month. The rigidity didn't help the college grow; in 1922 only seven candidates received B.A. degrees. The physical face of the campus changed more than anything else, as Seton Hall in 1922 sold the last of its farm acres on the north side of South Orange Ave. Ever since 1860 those acres had supplied the college with its farm and dairy products.

SETON HALL reached a new era in 1927, the year the Immaculate Conception Seminary moved off the South Orange campus to Darlington in Bergen County. Even the Catholic laity long had felt Seton Hall College served as a preparatory school for the Seminary; with the Seminary transferred to a new location, Seton Hall could assume its role as a leading institution for the education of lay leaders.

Credit the Most Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, who became Bishop of Newark in 1928, with speeding Seton Hall toward university status. First things first with the bishop: he improved the Hall's academic status, until by 1932 the Middle States Association granted accreditation. A year later Seton Hall gained membership in the august Association of American Col-

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Rev. Edward J. Fleming, dean of Newark-Jersey City colleges, and Patrolman Raymond T. Schreiner of Bayonne, reviewing subjects in police science course pioneered by Seton Hall as a college major.

SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

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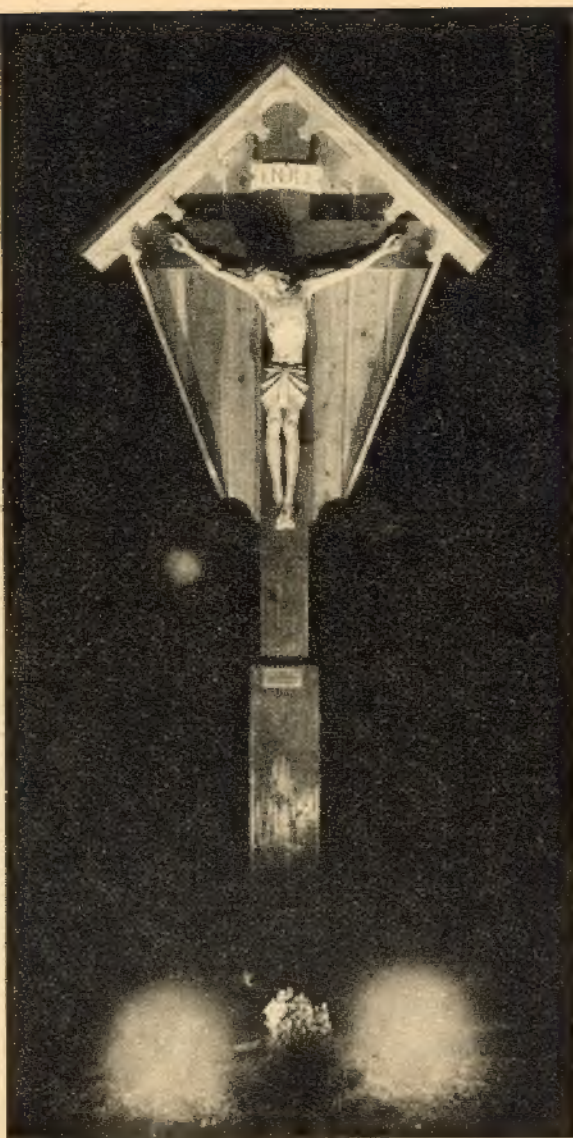
leges and the American Council on Education.

Old Setonia needed a young and progressive administration to move onward and upward to the university envisioned by Bishop Walsh. The bishop found the top administrator right on the campus—James Francis Kelley, graduate of Seton Hall Preparatory School and Seton Hall College and ordained a priest the same year Bishop Walsh came to Newark. Farsighted Bishop Walsh sent young Father Kelley in 1932 to the University of Louvain in France to earn his doctor's degree, and recalled him in 1935 to head The Hall's department of philosophy.

ONE year later 33-year-old James Kelley became president, one of the youngest college presidents in the United States at the time. Everything moved with amazing rapidity at South Orange; often the mushrooming at Seton Hall between 1936 and 1942 is forgotten by those who think Seton Hall didn't grow until the GIs came home.

Dr. Kelley repaired and renovated Seton Hall's old buildings. New courses freshened the catalogue—in business, in finance, in pre-medical and pre-dental offerings. In 1937 the college could offer seven degrees, all at the bachelor level. New courses didn't mean abandonment of a time-tried educational philosophy, however. The 1937 catalogue said: "In spite of the diversity of courses, Seton Hall has consistently sought to preserve a general cultural education. Seton Hall seeks first to fit the man for the job of living and then for specific jobs."

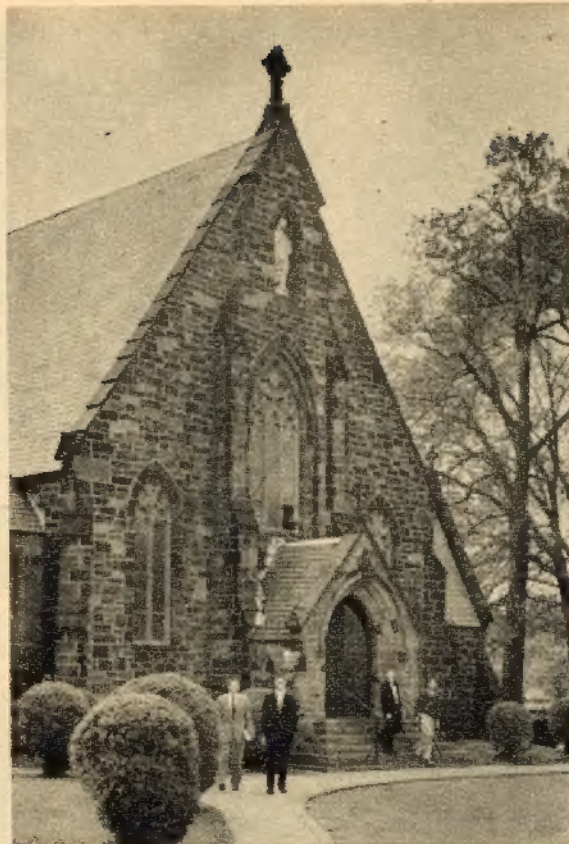
Off the South Orange campus went Seton Hall in 1937 to bring its offerings to a wider constituency. Extension classes began in February 1937



in St. Patrick's School, Newark, with 321 students registered in 37 courses leading to college degrees—including a master's degree. The next fall an urban division opened in Jersey City, and in the summer of 1937 summer classes started on the South Orange campus.

SATISFIED with Seton Hall's academic standards, Bishop Walsh in 1935 sounded the call "for a return to the old athletic prowess of Seton Hall" as he opened a campaign for a new auditorium-gymnasium. The bishop declared that athletics had come to mean as much as academic studies in college life; Seton Hall could not fall behind. Original plans called for a \$250,000 building, but when finished the structure cost triple that amount.

The handsome new auditorium-gymnasium opened in 1940. Crowds of 3,500 packed the gymnasium to watch Coach John (Honey) Russell's



Campus chapel and (left) wayside shrine from Germany now on quadrangle. Latter is Centennial Class gift to university. RIGHT: Mother Seton window in "admin" building honors founder of the Sisters of Charity.

basketball teams soar to national fame on the magic of flashing All American Bob Davies. That team of the Davies era revived memories among old timers of the days when Frank "Stretch" Meehan (Class of '19) had led the Hall to glory on the court. Eventually those Pirates won 39 straight games until stunned by Long Island University in the National Invitation Tournament in 1941.

Ever since, athletics have been vital at Seton Hall. Starting the current court season, Russell-coached teams had won 221 out of 300 contests, highlighted by the 1952-53 squad which won 27 consecutive victories and the National Invitation tournament. John Gibson's track teams have earned national respect and the baseball, golf and swimming teams through the years have been topnotch.

WHETHER athletics spurred enrollment or whether increased academic opportunities did the trick or the two offered a combined inducement, Seton Hall's student body soared. Just before Pearl Harbor, enrollment on the South Orange campus reached 700 and the two urban divisions had enrollments of 1,550. Overnight a little college had increased its student body five-fold without exciting much comment. The jump, seemingly, was long overdue.

Peace thrust its challenge at all higher education at the end of World War II. Seton Hall responded; in 1946, of the 1,000 students on the South Orange campus, 94 per cent were veterans—the highest percentage of veterans on any campus in the country. Up and up and then up again stepped the pace—until at the peak 4,300 students, most of them veterans, gave Seton Hall's then-limited facilities a testing such as they aren't likely ever to receive again.

In the midst of all the tumult and upheaval, Setonia edged closer and

closer to the desired university status. Rev. (now Msgr.) John L. McNulty succeeded Msgr. Kelley as president in March 1949 and immediately set about taking his Alma Mater the last few steps along the road to the goal.

President McNulty understood as well as any man the problems of Seton Hall's wide-spread program. The new president had graduated from The Hall (B.A. in 1921, M.A. in 1922). He had been head of the department of modern languages on the South Orange campus from the time he won his doctor's degree at N.Y.U. in 1935. Then he served as dean of the Urban Division from 1943 until raised to president. Seton Hall, he recognized, needed a simplified organization on which university growth could come.

THE 95-year-old line of vertical administration gave way to a system under the supervision of three vice presidents who directed the instructional, personnel services and business areas of the school. A new Seton Hall evolved—a Seton Hall University. The State Legislature agreed and on June 2, 1950, approved the change from college to university. Regional educational accrediting agencies soon added their approval. Out of the multi-departmental college rose four university schools: College of Arts and Sciences, School of Business Administration, School of Education and School of Nursing.

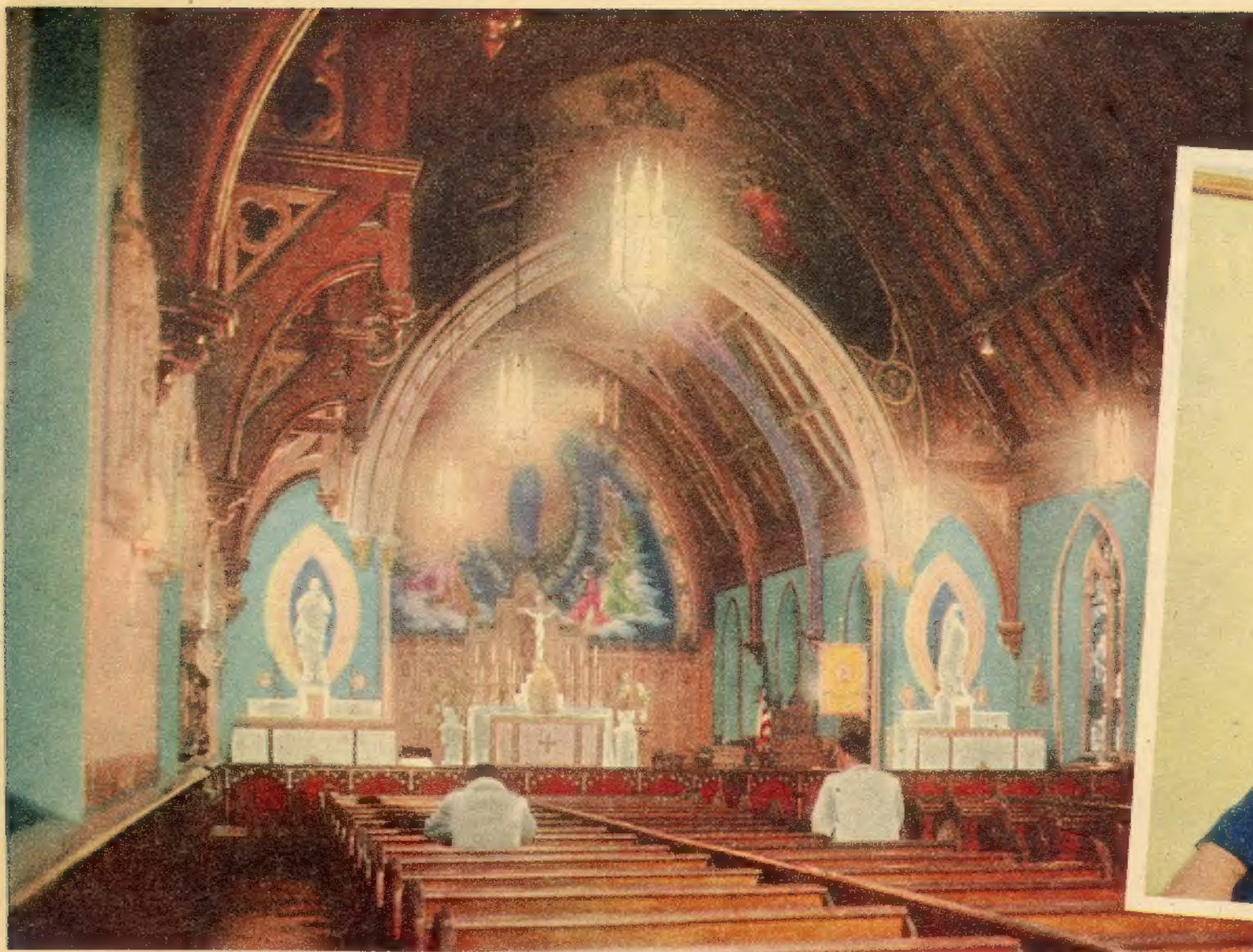
Now to grow. Not with the overwhelming and confusing growth in the manner of the post-war surge of veterans, but with a quick sound growth like that in the Seton Hall years from 1937 until 1942. In a very real sense this was like getting back on the track again after being derailed for eight years.

Advantages quickly accrued from the new university status. For exam-

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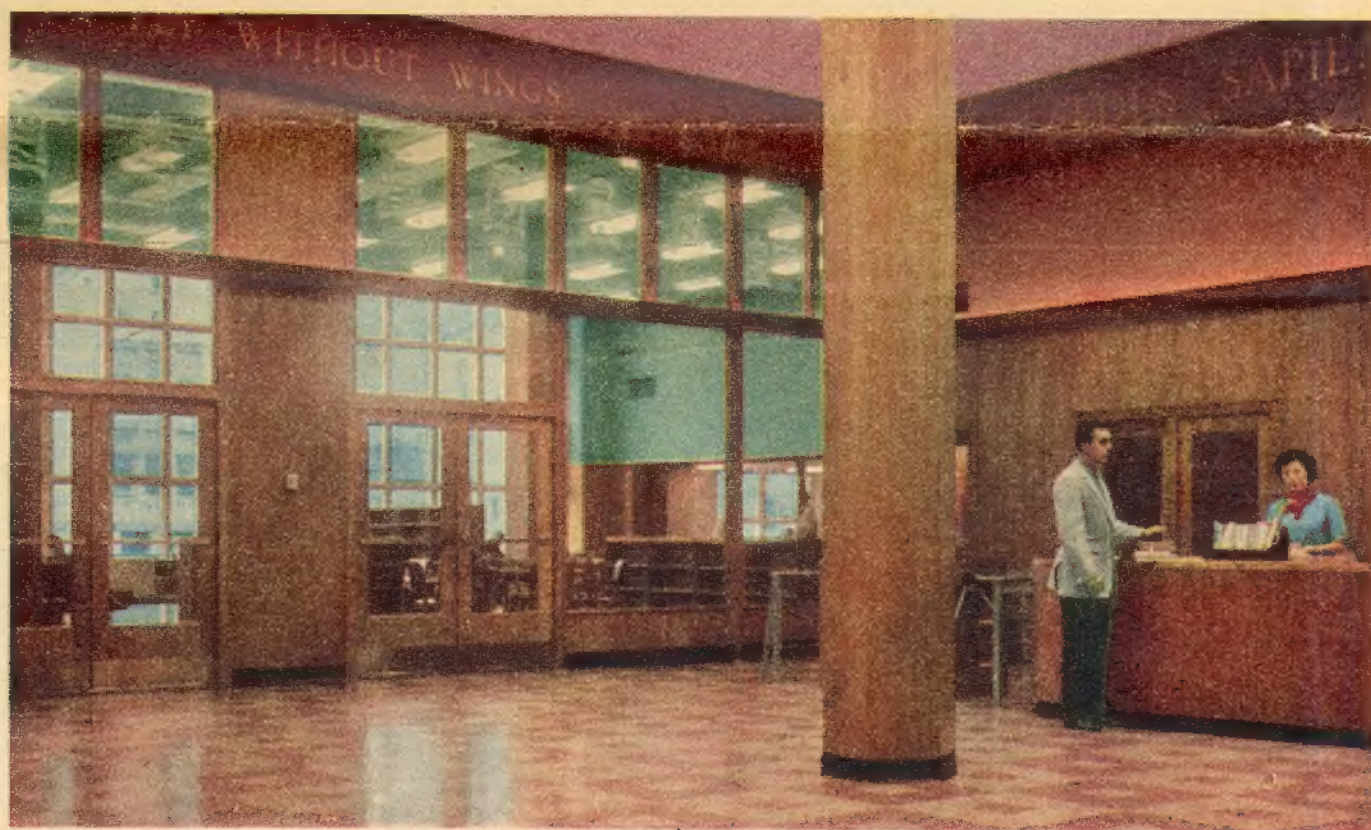
In Newark, Seton Hall's School of Law and University College are located in buildings at 40 (left) and 31 Clinton St., respectively.



Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, center of Seton Hall University's religious life.



Msgr. John Laurence McNulty, Hall alumnus, succeeded Msgr. James Kelley as president in 1949.



Opened in February, 1955, Seton Hall's new library has large reading and graduate study rooms, a lecture hall with the latest audio-visual equipment and darkrooms. LEFT: Father Hubert Funk, physics instructor, and Thomas McGovern, Newark, at AC-DC voltage distribution panel.

(Continued From Page 8)
ple, just 22 days after Seton Hall became a university, the trustees of John Marshall College in Jersey City gave Marshall's entire facilities to Seton Hall to honor Archbishop Walsh on the golden jubilee of his ordination. The Jersey City college, founded as a law school in 1929, needed Seton Hall, too, since the American Bar Association had withheld approval of the college unless John Marshall could be affiliated with an accredited uni-

versity. What better university than the newest?

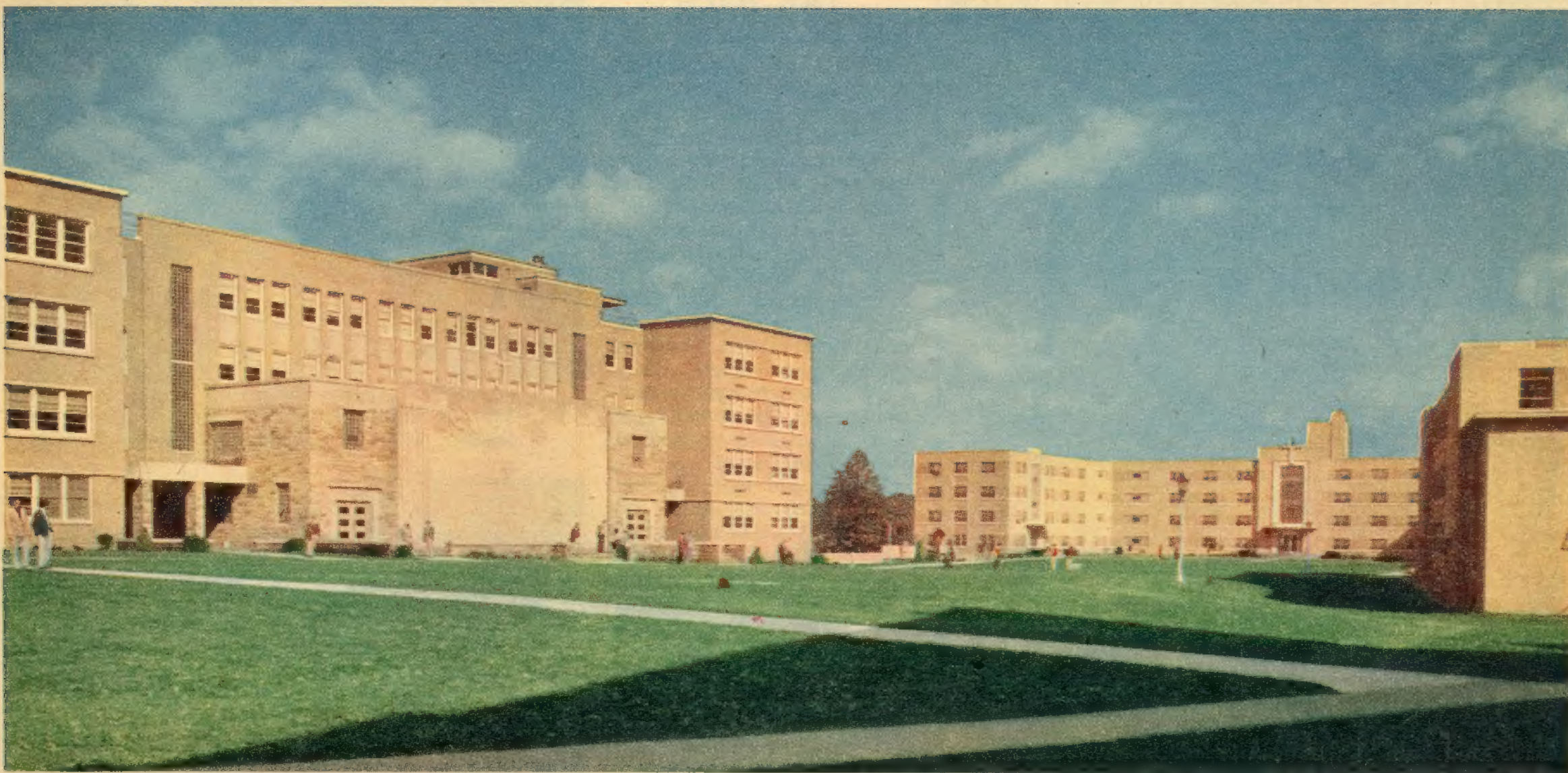
LAW classes continued for a year in Jersey City, with Dr. Miriam Teresa Rooney as dean—the only woman law school dean in the United States. Seton Hall bought a 12-story office building in 31 Clinton St., Newark, for its University College in 1951 and the School of Law moved from Jersey City into the former eight-story Urban building at 40 Clinton St. By Septem-

ber of 1955 the school had won full approval of the American Bar Association.

Now Seton Hall had excellent Newark facilities, close together on the same street and not more than a good outfield throw from the very heart of the city. At the same time, Seton Hall ventured into a new field—an Institute program, designed to bring to students the culture and wisdom of other countries. The Far Eastern Institute, started in 1951, has been fol-

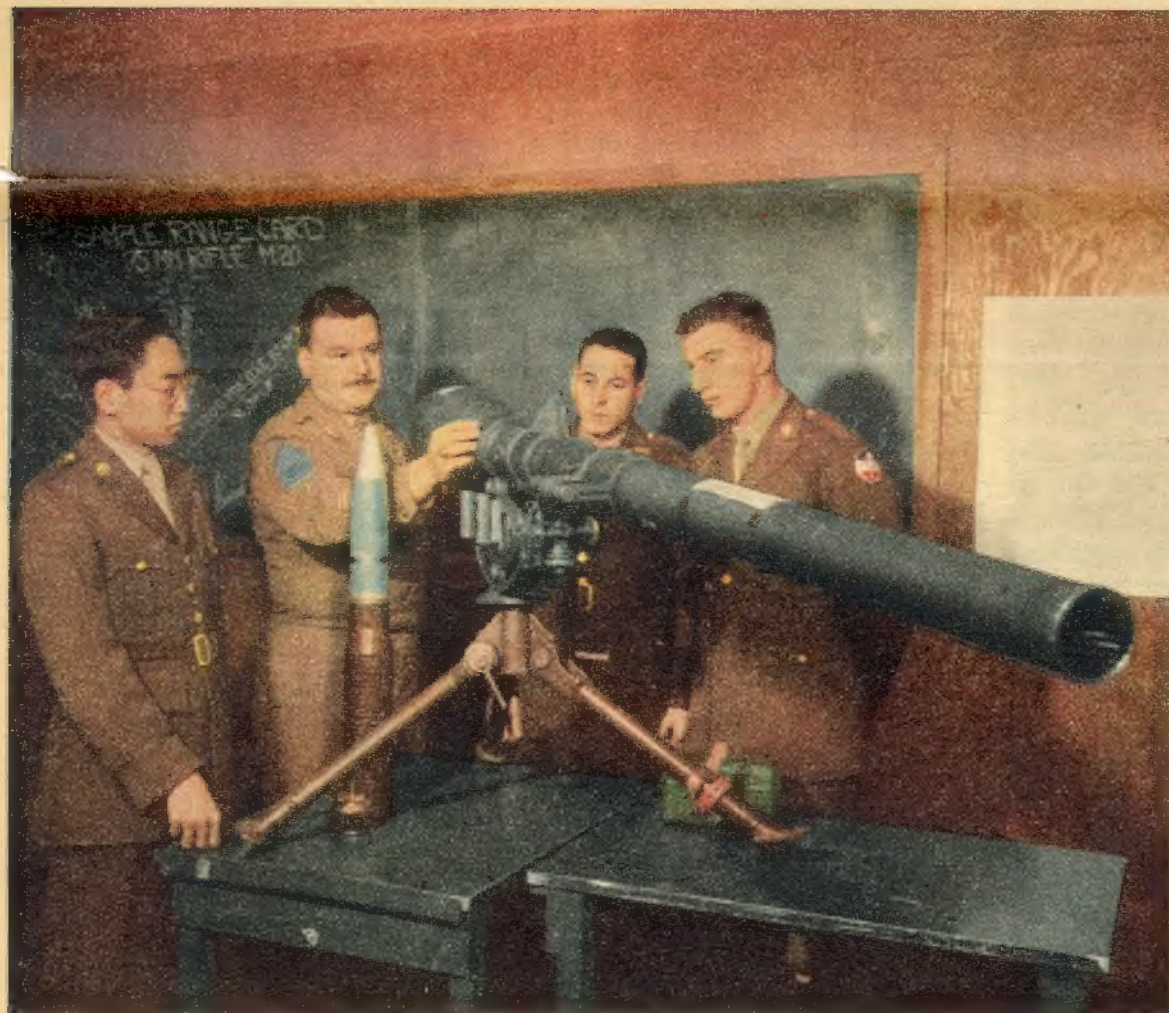
lowed since by Italian, Irish and Polish institutes.

MOVING, evolving, advancing—this is the story of Seton Hall in the years between university status and Centennial. On the heels of the law school and the institutes there came a new venture—Community College, founded in 1953 as a two-year college offering specialized training for secretarial and business positions. The two-year courses stress liberal arts courses, lead to an A.A. (Associate in



Two of projects in \$8,000,000 building program on South Orange campus—Science Building (left) and Bishop's Hall (background), a new dormitory.

COLOR PHOTOS BY JOHNSTON, PORTER



M/Sgt. Roy Mulcahey, ROTC instructor, with Fong Wu, Paterson; John Mielo, Union City, and Anthony Bartello (right), Garfield.



Coach John (Honey) Russell maps court strategy with Ed Petrie (left) and Richie Long. Pirate quintets are nationally famous.

Arts) degree, and are actually a junior college program within the university structure.

Quite logically Bishop James A. McNulty of Paterson, President McNulty's brother, followed Seton Hall's progress with avid interest. In 1954 he invited The Hall to open a college in the Silk City and classes opened in the renovated Elks' Home there in September 1954. Last September, a year after opening, Paterson College had 100 day students and nearly 600 in evening classes. Already this

sprouting new division is contemplating a new building on the parking lot adjacent to its present building.

Nonetheless, with all of the growth of its appendages, the heart of Seton Hall still remains on the old South Orange campus. This is "The Hall" to most people—the place with the historical past, the place where the broad open field fronting on South Orange Ave. are alive with the marching R.O.T.C. unit and with informal athletics. This is the place where the Pirates play home basketball games,

where the main administrative offices function and where the pulse of the university can be felt.

IN South Orange, too, is the recently completed eight-million-dollar building program which has completely transformed the campus of old. The eight million dollars has gone into three splendid new buildings—a 400-bed dormitory, a four-story up-to-the-minute science building and a spacious and functional modern library. With old Bayley Hall and the "B"

building (finished in 1946 as a dining hall and classroom building) on the south, Seton Hall now has a traditional campus quadrangle.

The new dormitory, known informally as Bishop's Hall, is a showplace of modern collegiate campus living. The library, complete with big reading rooms for general study and small individual rooms for intense graduate study, is geared to the expansion Seton Hall University anticipates.

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'THE HALL'

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Still, the most important of the three new buildings probably is the science building. It heralds the new day.

Science has had an important emphasis at Seton Hall since 1910 and a science building has been a perennial need. Now the need has been met—and then some. The new building provides classrooms, laboratories and research facilities in the fields of biology, chemistry and physics. Above all, the structure and its equipment meet the demands of Setonia's growing premedical and predental emphasis.

Indeed, the new building first was thought of as the home of Seton Hall's projected medical college—as witnessed by the huge 250-seat amphitheater filling much of one side of the building. Nevertheless, when President McNulty suddenly made public announcement in March 1954 that Seton Hall planned a medical college, the proposed site was not South Orange but one of the Jersey City Medical Center buildings.

THE College of Medicine and Dentistry naturally is the subject most discussed at the moment by the Seton Hall administration. New Jersey has never had a medical college (except for two abortive attempts by Rutgers to establish medical curricula early in the 19th Century). The official opening of the college in Jersey City Medical Center next September therefore will be an academic milestone not only for Seton Hall but for all New Jersey. Already 1,780 applications have been received from students; about 100 medical and 50 dental students will be admitted next fall.

Seton Hall's interest in medicine is far from precipitous. Premedical courses were introduced at South Orange in 1926 and in 1937 Seton Hall became the first college in New Jersey to offer a degree program in nursing. Today Seton Hall claims the largest degree nursing program in the East. In 1946 Seton Hall recognized the need for practicing physicians to keep abreast of modern advances in medicine and launched a graduate medical program sponsored by Essex County Medical Society. To date more than 175 courses have been taken by 4,800 doctors. Medical background at Seton Hall? But yes—emphatically.

The luster of a college of medicine and dentistry should not—and will not—put the rest of Seton Hall University in the shade. The variety of course offerings is huge and



Student FM station WSOU, South Orange, and (below) informal art class in Newark college.



Seton Hall now offers six basic degrees—B.A., B.S., LL.B., M.A., M.B.A. and M.S. These in turn (except the law degree) break down into many fields of specialization. Medical and dental degrees will be added to the list in September.

THE greatest Seton Hall contribution in the immediate future, Msgr. McNulty believes, will be in the field of graduate studies. "This, after all, should be the most important contribution of a university," he adds.

Seton Hall University faces the future with its course in one way somewhat altered from the intentions of the founders—it is now almost completely a commuter's school, with space for only about 500 resident students at South Orange. Catalogues at the turn of the century said Seton Hall "is primarily a boarding school," but in an afterthought said: "Day scholars, so far as they can be accommodated, will not be rejected."

However, whatever the changes or whatever the growth, the university has not lost sight of its traditions of liberal arts study. President McNulty stresses that. "We've strengthened the traditions," he believes. "A core curriculum of liberal arts studies is fundamental in all our schools—even in the School of Business a basic liberal arts program shares a student's pro-

gram along with his business studies."

THIS is exactly in line with Seton Hall's philosophy of education as Msgr. McNulty expresses it: "To train each graduate to have a real understanding of himself as a man and his destiny, and to have a fundamental concept of his relationship to his God, his country, his community and to his profession."

"Man" at Seton Hall can also be understood to include "woman," since Seton Hall has been coeducational since the introduction of nursing courses and the urban program in 1937. Theoretically the South Orange campus remains all-male, but since completion of the new science building in 1954, 40 candidates for nursing degrees are often on campus taking courses. So much so that it's not uncommon to see on campus an obviously female-motivated sign: advertising a dance (e.g., "Join Me at the Mistletoe Ball") or some other social function.

Mistletoe, medicine, graduate emphasis, new buildings, new courses, new enthusiasm; these are the hallmarks of new-found strength and vigor on a 100th birthday. These are the 1956 bulwarks of an old Seton Hall motto adopted from the Bayley family herald—"Hazard Zit Forward" or, translated freely, "No matter what the obstacle, move forward."